

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA  
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In the Matter of the  
Application for Post  
Conviction Relief of:

JON WOODARD

Applicant.

Case No. 3ANS 00-6982 Civ.  
3ANS 92-5238 Cr.

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Third Judicial District  
Anchorage, Alaska

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OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROSECUTIONS  
AND APPEALS  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

SUPPLEMENT TO APPLICATION  
FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF

VRA CERTIFICATION

I certify that this document and its attachments do not contain (1) the name of a victim of a sexual offense listed in AS 12.61.140 or (2) a residence or business address or telephone number of a victim of or witness to any offense unless it is an address used to identify the place of the crime or it is an address or telephone number in a transcript of a court proceeding and disclosure of the information was ordered by the court.

COMES NOW JON WOODARD, by and through counsel, and hereby supplements his application for post-conviction relief as follows. Woodard relies on his pro se filing and counsel supplements the pleading with regard to counts I - III herein.

Jon Woodard was convicted of felony murder and robbery. The state relied on an informant, or "snitch", William Turlington, in approaching David Van Husen and obtaining his cooperation. Van Husen was not candid to the prosecution or the court, basically admitting to his own wrongdoing in connection

1 with the robbery only when confronted and given immunity. Turlington reaped  
2 substantial rewards for his conduct in tipping the state to go to Van Husen.  
3

4 Van Husen was exposed to very limited liability solely because he was  
5 cooperative in accusing Woodard and attempting to implicate Woodard by wearing  
6 wires. Woodard never made admissions to Van Husen that he participated in the  
7 robbery/murder at Carrs. Although Van Husen repeatedly attempted to get  
8 Woodard to admit he was involved in the robbery in recorded conversations,  
9 Woodard was just as adamant that this was not the case. Eventually charges were  
10 brought against Mr. Woodard despite his lack of admissions to Van Husen.  
11

12 The rewards to Turlington and Van Husen were marked.--These rewards  
13 did not depend on Woodard's guilt but rather on the willingness of the two men to  
14 accuse Woodard and the willingness of the state to rely on their accusations.  
15

16 Mr. Woodard, not surprisingly, takes issue with the failure of the state to  
17 disclose the identity and background of Turlington. Obviously someone with a  
18 strong motive to frame Mr. Woodard and to avoid responsibility for their conduct  
19 could have engaged in a scheme whereby they protect themselves by implicating  
20 Woodard. Casting suspicion on Mr. Woodard had no down side while cooperation  
21 minimized the consequences to Turlington. Woodard posits that the state would  
22 not have relied upon Turlington's tip and Van Husen's consequential cooperation if  
23 the state had been adequately informed as to Turlington's criminal history.  
24

25 Investigation of Woodard's allegations in connection with the failure of  
26 the state to disclose Turlington's identity and background does support concluding  
that Turlington came from a milieu consistent with participating in arranging an

1 elaborate scheme to frame Woodard for the robbery and felony murder. Thus,  
2 Woodard may well be correct, that the additional skepticism resulting from a full  
3 knowledge of Turlington's background may have dissuaded the state from pursuing  
4 Van Husen, and avoided the consequential partial, and substantially prejudicial,  
5 use of Van Husen's recorded conversations with Woodard at trial. At trial,  
6 Woodard sought to introduce all of his taped conversations with Van Husen, or at  
7 least parts that rebutted the state's selections from the tapes. At least one judge in  
8 the court of appeals strongly agreed that the partial use of those conversations  
9 unfairly prejudiced Woodard at trial. MO&J at 113 - 122.

10  
11  
12 Woodard sought to inform the jury that Van Husen and another informant,  
13 Sean Pierce, were required to pass polygraphs as a part of their lenient plea  
14 agreements with the state and failed to do so. Both men tried to pass the  
15 polygraph repeatedly and didn't. Judge Bryner cogently concluded this evidence  
16 should have been provided to the jury. MO&J at 122 - 132. The evidence that  
17 the informants thought of themselves as liars was probably not disregarded by the  
18 state and only a little more problems associated with the sources of information  
19 they were relying on may have been enough to change the tide against Woodard.

20  
21 The consequences to Woodard of reliance on untrustworthy sources was  
22 great. The evidence against him was otherwise limited and subjected to attack. In  
23 other words, had the state had only a little more reason to query the reliability of  
24 their theory, the state's investigation may well have taken a turn in another  
25 direction. Woodard would not have been the sole target of the investigation  
26 conducted by the law enforcement authorities, and the state would not have

1 narrowed down their investigation. As it was, the state had to bolster and shore up  
2 a shaky case against Woodard.

3  
4 Woodard's attorney did not request the state to specifically identify the  
5 informant William Turlington, but James McComas did approach John Murtagh  
6 and ask him if the informant, represented by Murtagh, was being rewarded for  
7 providing the tip to the authorities. A memorandum to the file dated July 27, 1992  
8 reveals that the informant was not being formally offered any benefit for the tip,  
9 although a benefit was expected. See Exhibit 1, attached. Apparently McComas  
10 was not able to otherwise investigate William Turlington.

11  
12 The defendant understandably questions the state's failure to disclose the  
13 identifying information for this informant under Criminal Rule 16 and the court's  
14 orders because he reasonably posits that reliance on unreliable people influenced  
15 decision making and resulted ultimately the results at trial. Assistant District  
16 Attorney Mary Anne Henry denies recalling disclosing information about  
17 Turlington. Mr. McComas reports that the information was not disclosed and not  
18 pursued. The defendant wonders if his innocence might not have been better  
19 established by a rigorous inquiry into the chance that Turlington and Van Husen  
20 knew the real culprit, and had decided to cast blame on Woodard to obtain a  
21 benefit without really spilling the beans.

22  
23 It is not possible now to reconstruct the impact of the state's failure to  
24 investigate and disclose the information. As this court can see from the lengthy  
25 memorandum order in this case, the merits of the case against Woodard were hotly  
26 debated. See Memorandum Opinion and Judgment No. 3933 -- December 9, 1998,

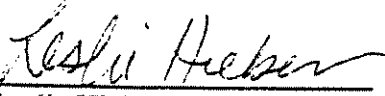
1 attached. His identification as the robber who shot Becker was not solid, and  
2 depended on persons with bias or interest against him or who could only provide a  
3 weak eyewitness account. The outcome in this case may well be explained by the  
4 failure to give the defense the information necessary to aggressively pursue  
5 Turlington, his connections to Van Husen, and the false implications drawn from  
6 their statements. Had the defense pursued this angle, it is possible the state would  
7 have resisted being drawn in by falsehoods of Van Husen. And when Van Husen  
8 ultimately disclosed his greater role in the offense herein, he may not have been  
9 given lenient treatment. Turlington was the start of the snowball of falsehoods and  
10 stratagems that lead to Van Husen's successful shifting of blame from himself and  
11 the killer to Woodard.  
12

13  
14 Woodard continues to seek justice in a difficult case. He has consistently  
15 maintained his innocence in a notorious crime. The case divided the appellate  
16 court, with then Chief Judge Bryner dissenting. Judge Bryner concluded that  
17 Woodard was entitled to a new trial on the issues raised in the appeal. How the  
18 state perceived Turlington could have made all the difference in this case.  
19

20 Woodard is right that the state was under an obligation to disclose the  
21 identity of persons known to the state to have information against him under the  
22 court rules and the due process clauses of the state and federal constitutions.  
23 Criminal Rule 16(b)(1)(A)(i). The state failed to do so. As a consequence his  
24  
25  
26

1 constitutional rights were violated. Woodard should be granted a new trial.  
2

3 Dated this 2nd day of November, 2000.

4  
5   
6 Leslie Hiebert  
7 Assistant Public Advocate  
8  
9  
10

11 This is to certify that a copy of the foregoing  
12 is being mailed ~~delivered to~~ \_\_\_\_\_  
13 DAKOTA  
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16 on 11/2/00 By W. Hiebert  
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